

THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, JULY 1, 1896.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Here we are with another anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—the one hundred and nineteenth; only four days away.

On such occasions, orations, bonfires and music are in order. At least they used to be in order.

The Declaration of Independence was doubtless the most sublime proclamation that human thought ever promulgated—not because it declared that the British Colonies in America "are and of right ought to be free and independent states"—but because it declared: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Strike out this declaration, and the document loses all its grandeur and sinks to the dead level of commonplace, the merest memorandum; platitudes without inspiration or elevating power.

But, with this announcement of man's created equality, the Declaration of Independence, with infinite power grasped all nations, kindreds and tribes of men and lifted them to the lofty elevation of liberty—and made the following declaration as self-evident as that of man's created equality.

"That to secure these rights (of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness) governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

In these declarations, patriots may still find themes for 4th of July orations, but we are persuaded that in numerous instances all reference to them will be omitted.

The fashion of the times is to spout about the physical grandeur of our republic, to speak of the vastness of its boundaries—that it is washed by two mighty oceans; that it includes all climes and that its products, from the sunny south to the frigid north, are all and everything the happiness and comfort of man requires.

We will have dissertations on rivers, which keep the ocean supplied with water; of our inland seas where the navies of the world could float and perform their battle evolutions; of our mountains, where infinite wisdom has stored treasures which will be unexhausted when a thousand years are gone; of forests, in whose vast solitudes, in spite of man's rapacity, the wild beasts roam unmolested; of fields where the horizon touch is the earth, and the sun rises and sets as if in mid-ocean.

Orators will trot out their rhetoric and tell of our railroad mileage—enough to girdle the earth eight or ten times with iron track; of mountains climbed by the iron horse until he snorts above the clouds, and then proceed with occasional reference to the flag, the Monroe doctrine, and the nation's invincibility on the land and on the sea—and when the oratorical pyrotechnic display is over, the crowd will vociferate, "Who's afraid?"

These orators will not tell those who listen to them, that amidst all this physical grandeur, millions of Americans are idle, hungry and homeless; that the government while retaining its original form is in the control of a plutocracy which owes its existence to legislation in the interest of a money power more despotic and cruel than the autocracy of Russia; that caste is as sharply defined as in India; that unrest prevails everywhere; that contentment is unknown to the masses; that in the march of this money power, wreck and ruin follow each other in regular order and quick succession, and that the minds of the most conservative and thoughtful are filled with alarm at approaching perils.

In this connection we copy from the *Clarion*, published in England, the following, which tells of a wealthy American, an ex-Senator, and a combatant on the Union side in the war of the rebellion, has been telling the interviewer of a Paris paper that the United States of America are now quite ripe for the establishment of a monarchy! He said:

"We cannot continue as we are going on at present. It is unnatural. We are a Teutonic and, therefore, an aristocratic people. We have had always with us a monarchical party, which, if the truth must be told, is in a respectable minority. Were it not for Jefferson, Washington would have been king. The time was not ripe for a monarchy, but the time is ripe now, when we have amongst us great millionaires—that is to say, a class from which we can create barons and marquises and dukes.

"It is unnatural that John Smith, a car driver, should be called Mister, and that George Gould, a railroad magnate of the first-class, should have no higher distinction. It is still more unnatural that John Smith's vote or voice should have the same potency as that of George Gould; in fact, it is monstrous. We shall soon change all that. The signs of the coming change may be observed in New York, the metropolis, the seat of the arts, of wealth, and of culture. Take our hotels in that city; the grandest in the world. Do we call them after Washington, or Lincoln, or Madison, or Grant? Do we name them after any of our heroes or cities? No; they are called Brunswick, Victoria, Grosvenor, Albemarle, Windsor, Buckingham, Marlborough, and other great English aristocratic families. Why? Because great hotels are patronized by the wealthy, and wealthy Americans incline toward titles."

This may sound strange, but it is nevertheless true, that in the United States there exists a monarchical class, growing more numerous as the money power enfolds the government in its grasp. Already the people are confronted with a centralized despotism, as crushing as can be found in the world.

Standing armies, everywhere a menace of liberty, are now the battle cry of American plutocrats, and Congress responds to the demand with monarchical alacrity.

Already the government has become destructive of the inalienable rights of its citizens, and all over the land men are determining with a mighty struggle to introduce such changes and amendments as will secure their liberties, their safety and their happiness.

PLUTOCRACY, PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

Hon. Wm. Windom, late U. S. Senator, and Secretary of the United States Treasury, had immensely correct ideas of the power of certain railroad magnates, and on more than one occasion said: "I repeat to-day in substance, words uttered seven years ago, that there are in this country, four men, who, in the matter of taxation, possess and frequently exercise powers which neither congress nor any state legislature would dare to exert—powers which if exercised in Great Britain, would shake the throne to the foundation. These men may at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a stroke of the pen reduce the value of property in the United States by hundreds of millions. They may at their own will and pleasure embarrass business, depress one city or locality and build up another, enrich one individual and ruin his competitors, and when complaint is made coolly reply, "what are you going to do about it?" * * * The channels of commerce being owned and controlled by one man or a few men, what is to restrain corporate power or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the values of all kinds of property, to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the nation? Where is the limit to such a power as this?—and what shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot."

These "four men" who were ruling the country when Mr. Windom pointed out what they were doing, have increased in number and in power, since he uttered his warning to the American people. Since then plutocrats of all descriptions have combined, and instead of four, there are more than four thousand of them plundering the people. They control, not only the channels of commerce, but of finance, of education and religion, and dictate legislation, judicial proceedings, and public opinion. They control the two old parties—and in all industrial affairs determine the wages of men who work for a living. To vote for either of the old parties, is to aid in perpetuating their power to reduce men to poverty and degradation.

AUSTIN CORBIN.

The news was flashed over the country some days since that Austin Corbin, the multi-millionaire, had been killed just as he was leaving his beautiful home in New Hampshire for a day's fishing in a mountain stream not far away. His death was occasioned by the running away of his horses, and in the wreck which followed Corbin was dashed head first against a yankee stone wall, and soon after he handed in his chips, and his game of life ended. He was 70 years old and weighed 200 pounds. He once wielded immense power over the employes of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and its finances. He knew how to pocket receipts, and was never more satisfied than when, a la czar, he was ordering men to "shave off their whiskers" and "button up their coats close

to their china." He was as thoroughly equipped a rogue as Jay Gould or any other the country has produced, and he kept fully abreast of all the rascally schemes for making money known to our splendid civilization of plutocracy, poverty and progress.

Austin Corbin was a tyrant in his dealings with workmen. He disregarded their grievances and made himself infamously obnoxious, and in his headlong rapacity, never found his master until his head struck a yankee stone wall. And surely, as Shakespeare said, "there are sermons in stones."

GOLDBUGISM.

The congress now in session has appropriated more than \$600,000,000, and during the short session, which will end March 4, 1897, the estimate is that the sum total of appropriations will reach a billion, or a thousand millions of dollars. This vast sum of money must be provided by labor, since without labor another dollar would never reach the United States treasury. While this infamous business is proceeding it is well to heed the declarations of John Clark Ridpath, the historian, showing what has been accomplished by the financial policy of goldbugs who have ruled the realm and brought about national bankruptcy, and piled burdens upon the people grievous to be borne, and which threaten still greater wreck and ruin. Mr. Ridpath says that by the year 1896 "the people have paid upon the public debt, in interest, \$2,635,000,000 and upon the principal, \$1,700,000,000, making the enormous aggregate of \$4,335,000,000. This will leave us still owing about \$1,237,500,000 including premium on bonds. We will have paid at the end of 1896 more than three-fifths of the entire debt (besides the fabulous sum in interest), and yet the less than two-fifths remaining will be worth more to the holders than the entire debt was on the first of March, 1896." And he adds that "for thirty years the American people have been pouring into that horrid maelstrom the volume of their resources. They have paid on their debt, or at least they have paid, at this long period such a prodigious sum that arithmetic can hardly express it. And yet it is the truth of the living God that at the close of the year 1896, the national debt of the United States, in its bonded and unbonded form, will purchase as its equivalent in value as much of the average of twenty five of the leading commodities of the American market, including real estate and labor, as the same debt would have purchased at its maximum on the first of March 1896. In short, the people have paid and paid for thirty years, and at the end of this time they have paid just this—nothing at all." If any one wants a definition of goldbugism, Mr. Ridpath supplies all that the most exacting could demand. Do the people want goldbugism forever at the helm? If so, let them vote for either of the old parties and they will be accommodated.

SOVEREIGNTY, THE BALLOT AND POLITICS.

Americans boast of their sovereignty. It is well. It is the ballot that confers this sovereignty.

Without the ballot Americans are no more sovereigns than the serfs of Russia or the coolies of China.

The ballot is a political weapon. He who wields the ballot is in politics. To denounce politics is to denounce the ballot and the sovereignty which the ballot confers.

Why this ceaseless eulogy of the ballot if politics is so reprehensible that it should be banished from labor organizations? Politics, per se, is honorable. To debate politics is a far worse crime than counterfeiting, or the adulteration of food.

Indeed, debased politics is not politics any more than a counterfeit coin is money.

The supreme purpose of patriots now is to have clean, honest politics; to eliminate from politics fraud, bribery, hypocrisy, chicanery, lying, jugglery and everything else in the catalogue of the infamous.

To do this the ballot must be used.

But a ballot secured by bribery sinks the man who casts it to soundless depths of infamy. He is a traitor to himself, his God and his country, and he who casts a ballot under the influence of intimidation is a creature whom to call a coward would be a mild compliment.

A man who casts a ballot ignorantly, thoughtlessly, carelessly, merits pity and contempt in about equal proportions. In a labor struggle he would be a scab, in a battle a coward, and anywhere and everywhere a disgrace to his country and his fellow-men.

The danger of the country is not politics, but the counterfeit article which, bearing the stamp of the genuine article without its virtue, is sending the country headlong to the devil.

What is wanted is clean politics and manhood, courage, devotion to principles, behind every ballot.

This secured, reforms in government are not only possible but certain.

When organizations of workmen refer to politics as a disease, something to be tabooed and not tolerated, they are paving the way to maintain present conditions, which plutocrats applaud. It is playing into their hand.

WAR AND DEBT.

Elihu Burritt, "the learned black smith," celebrated for dealing in facts, says: "Then is our great estate, belonging to the people of christendom, an estate which is transmitted to successive generations in fee simple, in the fullest freehold ownership and occupation. This estate consists in a debt of more than £2,000,000,000, contracted by sixteen European nations, in sacrificing upon the altar of Mars about twenty millions of their subjects and citizens. This is merely the arrearage due from the people for the cost of their self-immolation; it is but a tithe of what they have paid on the human slaughter bill since the reformation. This vast debt is what the people have earned by destroying each other in war. It is a great estate and yields them an annual revenue of poverty, crime and wretchedness. Then there is another source of similar income to the people. The christian governments of christendom expend about £200,000,000 annually in preparing for future wars; which, added to the interest of their aggregate war debt, at 5 per cent, rises to the nice little sum of £300,000,000, which has to be raised every year by sinking the condition of the people still lower. The annual war tax on the inhabitants of Europe may be put down at £2 per head, from the infant in the cradle to the man tottering into the grave beneath the weight of a hundred years! To pay the principal of this war debt of christendom, it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least £2 on every inhabitant of the globe! Let the people think of these things."

The United States, in a time of profound peace, and while the people are suffering from debt, taxation and all the evils of prostrated industry, is getting ready for war by the expenditure of millions for a navy that has no important duties to perform either at home or abroad. But Europe goes in debt, and why may not the United States play the fool, also?

THE LAND QUESTION, AND THE MONEY QUESTION.

Both of these questions are up for debate—and men differ widely as to which is the more important, says an exchange. "It is claimed that money is to the body politic what blood is to the human body. But the analogy is imperfect. The human body can not live without blood, but men lived and traded before money was invented. Land is as necessary to every man's existence as is the blood in his veins; but money is not. Suppose that to-day all the money in existence was destroyed, would any person suffer from want of the necessities of life if the earth was accessible to all, the season propitious, the soil fertile, and the people industrious? No. Now, suppose that the money and property remained, but all the cultivatable land was sterilized, would all the money they had, and they could make, save them from famine after the exhaustion of the supplies of food on hand? No. Then should not the land question take precedence of the money question?"

Well, just at this juncture, and during the present campaign, we should say the money question should have precedence, because with more money workmen would receive higher wages—with more money, there would be greater industrial activity and more general prosperity. The redistribution of land can wait; more money is the pressing need just now.

GOLD.

Prior to the discoveries of gold in California, the world's output of gold was about \$30,000,000 annually, but the American and the Australian discoveries, as early as 1853, made the aggregate product \$150,000,000. Then there was a decline in the product until it was reduced to \$60,000,000 annually. When the gold discoveries in South Africa were made the output increased and the following estimates are now given by experts of the world's gold production for five years, 1890-94, namely: 1890, \$118,500,000; 1891, \$130,650,000; 1892, \$146,300,000; 1893, \$145,550,000; 1894, \$180,000,000. Regardless of what other countries will produce the estimate is that the South African mines alone, during the next half century will produce \$3,500,000,000.

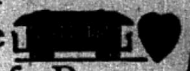
The advocates of the co-education of the sexes, will, as soon as practicable, organize an Anania and Saphira, Munchausen club, to equip the membership for felicitous fiction writing—tone down or expand their imaginative powers as may be required to travel without going anywhere, and describe charmingly countries they never visited, in a word, reduce lying to a fine art, a sort of a she-talk-way fully up to the literary demands of the times.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that railroad managers and their pals can be made to swear in court touching their rascalities, but it is not in the power of the court to make them tell the truth.


The Spaniards in Cuba are still murdering, robbing and imprisoning Americans, but Grover Cleveland cares no more about it than if they were exterminating so many dogs.

The case of Books vs. Beer is on trial in the court of common sense, Judge Unowho presiding.

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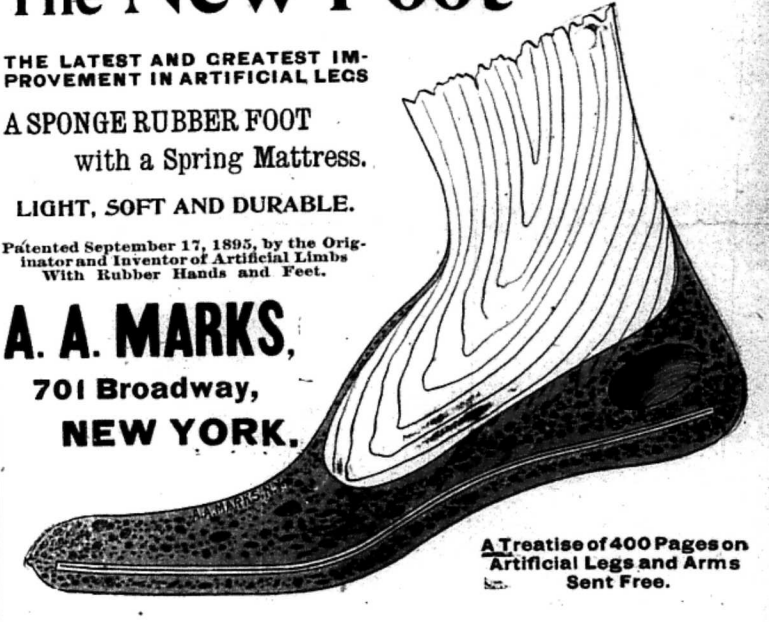
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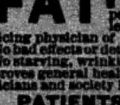
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PAPERS.

THE A. R. U.
To every obligation true,
Is the motto of the A. R. U.
Its in the van, and there to stay...

Resolved, That it is the Duty of Prohibitionists, Socialists and Populists to Unite and Fight Capitalism.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

When a general enters the field to oppose or fight an enemy, he first ascertains the strength or weakness of that enemy...

Capitalism is organized greed! It is propped up by four substantial pillars: the Pulpit, the Press, the State and the School...

Capitalism can look upon the Armenian atrocities with perfect composure. Men, women and children outraged and mangled...

We hear the groans and clanking chains of black people no more; the white slave is cheaper and more easily handled...

Indeed, then, this arch enemy will require all the strength of the proletariat to combat it to extinction.

The language of this hideous thing is composed of three words: Profit, Rent and Interest! It has no love, or humanity, or justice in its vocabulary!

Suppose we save this 100,000 souls, would that not increase our army of tramps, make life more intolerable, cut down industrialism one-third and almost entirely rob the government of its revenues?

Reports from all over the country show that the A. R. U. is still in the ring.

blessings under capitalism! The land, the air, public utilities and labor saving machinery, are all forcibly possessed by this giant of greed...

Then, my Prohibitionist friends, wake up and listen to the cries of the oppressed and forget for one moment the wild gibberings of the drunkard...

Now I want to touch the Socialist faction with the present bone of contention! The Socialists who regard the New York People as their official organ...

That building that was in now no more, and instead we see one with broader foundations and more secure lines. Perpendicularly and horizontally it is proof against future contingencies...

Some great cities, such as Glasgow and Manchester, have grasped the philosophy of this kind of reasoning, and they have step by step municipalized public utilities...

This gradual absorption by the numerous municipalities of public utilities from the implacable maw of capitalism will gradually starve that monster out of existence...

"Capital," says the Coming Nation, "is a tool that those who own it did not make. Neither do the owners keep it in repair after it is made."

Reports from all over the country show that the A. R. U. is still in the ring.

THE STRIKE.

WHAT IT MEANS FROM WHENCE IT COMES ITS WHY AND WHEREFORE.

It Results From Wrong. It Champions the Right. It Opposes Degradation and Proclaims Justice to Toilers.

In Lynn, Massachusetts, the molders struck for fair wages, and against degrading conditions. And the Rev. Herbert N. Casson of that city preached a sermon on the subject in which he did not mince matters in the least...

A STRIKE SPRINGS FROM THE SACRED GERM OF RESISTANCE

implanted by nature in every man. There is nothing higher or holier in human nature than that impulse which resists oppression and strikes for liberty...

IS A BARNACLE ON THE SHIP OF PROGRESS.

Had his advice been followed in the past, mankind would to-day be little better than the animals, and the human race would be like apes...

EVERY STRIKE

is a proof that American workmen have not yet lost the spirit of '76. It is a credit to the Irish that they have been on a strike for 300 years, and neither side has won yet...

OUR REVOLUTIONARY FOREFATHERS

organized a glorious strike against English taxation and was successful. John Brown started a small strike at Harper's Ferry forty years ago...

IF THE PREACHERS ONLY KNEW IT

there is no greater moral question before the people of this city at present than the molders' strike. Of the 65,000 inhabitants of Lynn, 30,000 of them know more about Jerusalem than about the happenings in Lynn...

THESE CORPORATIONS

need more money, and, in order to get it, the officials are not going to cut down the pin money of their daughters from \$15,000 to \$10,000 a year...

I know something about the river works of the General Electric Company. I have been through them and I know the place is not a heaven on earth.

THE AIR WOULD BE WHEELED OUT ON A WHEELBARROW.

The company has no regard for the convenience or comfort of those who work there. The heat is so strong in the place that the workmen, if they wished to practice economy, could cook their dinners ten feet away from the furnaces...

UNLESS AMERICAN WORKINGMEN CAN UNITE POLITICALLY,

and in trades unions, they must give up all hopes of liberty and prosperity. America will become the slave plantation of Europe unless some Labor Lincoln arises to stop the present civil war...

THE POOR MAN AND THE JUDGE.

The Civic Review remarks that "the judges in the New York courts get \$17,000 (seventeen thousand dollars) per year salary. Just imagine a \$17,000 judge of a controversy between a dollar-a-day street railroad hand and a million dollar corporation..."

A CALL FOR ORGANIZATION.

The time has come for the inauguration of measures that will tend to supersede the present competitive system and usher in a co-operative civilization.

We behold the self-evident fact, patent to all the world that the present civilization of warring interests has reached its climax of development, and that until a new social order expressive of the Central Law of Universal Life, the Brotherhood of man and solidarity of human interests is evolved...

Already there are unmistakable indications that the United States has reached its meridian of material greatness and is moving on the down-grade track, that leads to anarchy and dissolution.

The competitive struggle for existence has resulted in the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the few, and the nation is rapidly reverting to a condition of centralized power and political despotism.

The great inventive appliances of the age for the lessening of labor and elevation of humanity; the public utilities on which progress and national life depend, together with vast fields of industry, are all controlled by powerful combinations, and the masses can only obtain employment on such terms as monopolists dictate.

Day by day the people see their liberties slipping from their grasp and the conditions of life becoming harder. They see values of every kind diminishing, save those controlled by monopoly, and the wealth that was theirs, passing by adroit political maneuvers into the hands of their oppressors.

Under such circumstances there is only one thing to be done, and that is to readjust measures and systems to these changed conditions of social and industrial life, that will break the power of monopoly and give the people industrial as well as political freedom.

As a step in that direction we urge that all lovers of freedom; all who are opposed to the continuance of the competitive system, with its terrible struggle for existence, should unite as speedily as possible in one vast fraternal organization. There is no time to be lost.

In organizing this Brotherhood it is not proposed to form a new political party, nor to add another to the already too lengthy list of reform societies, but to consolidate the various Co-operative, Socialistic and Nationalistic Societies now in the field...

We urge all co-operative bodies now organized, and all unions to send delegates to the Co-operative Congress to be held at St. Louis, July 24th, and there perfect the organization of the National Union of the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth...

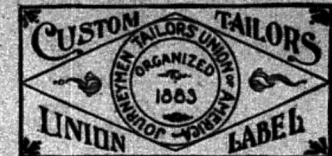
Until the meeting of this Congress, Imogene C. Fales, Bensonhurst, P. O. Brooklyn, N. Y. and N. W. Lermond, Thomaston, Maine, have been appointed by the signers of this call to act as temporary organizers of the Brotherhood, to whom all communications should be addressed.

For printed instructions, "How to Organize a Local Union, send to either of the national organizers, enclosing stamp. Imogene C. Fales, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. W. Lermond, Thomaston, Me. Ruskin Co-operative Association. S. H. Comings, St. Joseph, Mich. Rev. Hiram Vrooman, Baltimore, Md. W. H. Van Ornum, Chicago, Ill. Thaddeus B. Wakeman, New York City. George Howard Gibson, Lincoln, Neb. Wm. H. Muller, M. D., Sewickly, Pa. H. Hulse, Port Jervis, N. Y. Edward Irving, Farmington, Cal. Rev. J. E. Scott, Editor Socialist, San Francisco, Cal. John J. Kinneally, 630 E. 157th st., New York. Rev. Ralph Abernethy, N. C. Elwood Pomeroy, Secretary Direct Legislation League, N. Y. F. A. Cowell, Co-opolis, Miss. Alonzo Wardell, Topeka, Kas. Alexander Wilder, Newark, N. J. Ella Ormsby, New Salem, Mass. Rev. Chas. H. Vail, Jersey City, N. J. A. A. Orcutt, Rutland, Vt. P. V. Danaby, Rutland, Vt. G. A. Hilton, Fort Fairfield, Me. G. E. Pelton, Damariscotta Mills, Me. Frank W. Elliott, Dentonville, Kas. Prof. Frank Parsons, Boston, Mass. H. D. Lloyd, Chicago, Ill. H. L. Loucks, Altruria, So. Dak. C. L. Bancroft, Zelda, Nev. James Seldon, Cowden, Washington, D. C. Henry R. Legate, Boston, Mass. William Saul, Jersey City, N. Y. Henry Kuhn, Jersey City, N. J. Alex. M. Strake, Jersey City, N. J.

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LAW, LOVE AND MATRIMONY.

Women are struggling with splendid heroism to secure their rights, and are making headway in spite of the teachings of St. Paul and all the rest of the clan, who have sought to degrade her and rob her of her God-ordained rights. Lucretia L. Blackenburg in the Chicago Record says: "If we go back to the beginning of legal thought we find that the principles of our common law were brought by the Roman conquerors into England and by the English settlers into America. This common law is the law of the United States in the absence of positive statutes, except in Louisiana. What is the common law? It is a mixture of old customs and unwritten traditions blended with ecclesiastical and civil law, the outgrowth of past social conditions.

The advancing spirit of freedom and equality, so powerful in this country, has forced legislation in the several states from time to time to obliterate many of the worst features of this ancient law which Lord Coke calls "the perfection of reason," and substitute by statute, laws more in accord with the progress of the age. In the states where women are the political peers of men, the laws are nearer equal, and, in the states where the friends of woman's enfranchisement have kept up an agitation, we note amendments toward equality.

"By marriage the legal existence of the woman is merged in that of her husband." Consequently married women have suffered most under the common law. Many changes to ameliorate the condition of married women have been made, but more are needed. Toiling wife, do you know that the joint earnings of yourself and husband belong to your husband? If you die before him he has everything, while if he fails to make a will you, at his death, are entitled to one-third of his and your own joint personality absolutely, and the income of one-third of the real estate for life. The rest belongs to the children. If there are no children, the collateral heirs have a better hold upon the estate than you as a widow, and you receive one-half of the personality absolutely and the use of one-half the real estate, including the cemetery lot, for life only.

Young woman, do you know that a married woman is the property of her husband? This "perfection of reason" says, "the husband being bound to provide for his wife the necessities of life, and being responsible for 'her morals' and the good order of the household may choose her associates, separate her from her relations, restrain her religious and personal freedom, compel her to comply with his demands, correct her faults by mild means," etc.

This is in "respect of the terms of the marriage contract and the infirmity of the sex." It is the common form, if a woman is hurt by an accident and sues for damages for her husband also to sue for the loss of her services."

THE DIFFERENCE.

There are men who have no convictions. There are men who are destitute of courage. There are men who have convictions, but no courage. There are men who have courage, but no convictions. There are men who have convictions and courage to defend and maintain their convictions, and they are the "salty of the earth," and the world needs many of them.

McKINLEY, NOT CHRIST.

The San Francisco Star publishes the following: "California for Christ" was one of the mottoes of the Christian Endeavorers who met at San Jose this week. A stalwart Republican, a member of the late convention at Sacramento, upon reading the motto, exclaimed: "California for Christ! Why, she's out and out for McKinley."



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